REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,090.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. SUMATRA	2,488	500	Jan.	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE	2,063	160	„	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	Fes.	
THIBET	C. H. Bastyan	2593	400	1st	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	460	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
	March.				
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South mpton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.

Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO JAVA, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, 2,400 tons and 450 H.P., Captain G. J. Bassy, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking cargo and passengers and treasure and Opium.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Opium will be received on any account of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not under the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship SURAT, 3,056 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,200 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been re-arranged and fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Looms, Doublers, Engine, Boiler, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar, Esq.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from James Flynn Esq., he Receiver to the abovementioned Estate, to sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 9th January 1875, at Bungalow No. 34, at Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo Chowkey, the property above described.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a g and self acting Organ with 12 barrels, Horses, Carriages, &c., &c., at Bungalow No. 34, Tardeo.

TERMS CASH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 18th January 1875, on the abovementioned premises, by order of James Flynn Esquire, the Receiver to the estate of the late Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davar, Esq., a quantity of valuable household furniture comprising blockpood open carved large and small sofa couches, with spring and chintz cushions, round tables, teapoys, easy and rm chairs, office tables, wardrobe presses, elegant English gilt pier tabl s, with marble tops and large looking-glasses, clocks with musical attachments, time-pieces, hand organs, musical and mechanical oil paintings, a grand self-acting Organ with spare barrels, oil paintings, mirrors, table ornaments, 2 to 12 lights handiliers and c ndlestirs with drops, hanging table and wall lamps, Glo e and glas lamps, wall shades, velvet and Brussel carpets, &c. &c.,

At 2 P.M. (if not previously disposed of)

1 Omnibus.

The above property will be on view three days previously to the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room.

On account of the concerned—

6 Cases of Variator Ribbons, Gold Printed in Paper Cartoons of 2, 3 and 4 dozen each.

3 Cases containing 65 pieces of White Tarlaton Silver and Gold Stripes, various patterns, each piece 40 inches 21½ yards.

2 Bales Black Pilot Cloths.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the Property of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house or shop Standing thereon, situate fronting to the Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 17,779 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dosabhoy Mama, on or towards the West, by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North, by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South, by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna, and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Shirajee Sons.

For further particular, apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MALABAR TEAK LOGS AND PLANKS.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Bombay Saw-Mills Company Tank Bunder.

200 Logs and Planks of Teak from the Government Anamalai Forest, assorted in small lots of different sizes to suit all classes of purchasers. This timber is all well seasoned and fit for immediate use. Some of the lots are particularly well adapted for Boat-builders.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder,

200 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow. And on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Milnawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th January, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms

3 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 and 8lbs.

4 „ „ Dotties, 10 yds.

5 Cases Prints.

An Invoice of 12 Cases Clocks of various descriptions just landed ex White Adder.

An invoice of best Carara Marble Slabs consisting of round for tables and teapoys, square and oblong.

One Horizontal Gymnastic Bar and 1 Gentleman's Saddle.

On account and at the risk of Ghella Hurjee.

B C—Elephant 7919—1 Case White Shirtings.

B. C.—Flying Horse—1107—1169-12—1114—1117-12—1121—1141 27. 1080-91—1094-95—1094-97—1890-1065. 1966-68—30 Cases White Shirtings.

MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, next the 13th day of January, at 3 p.m on account of and at the risk of the first purchaser, P. A. C. Dundas, Esq., of Nusseerabad ex. s.s. Bellona:—

7 Cases 21 Doz. Brandy No. 1.
3 „ 19 „ Do. No. 2.
4 „ 24 „ Port 99
4 „ 13 „ do 63
14 Cask sherry

The purchase will have to pay the Customs and Town Duties and other charges.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS AND TONGUED AND GROOVED BOARDS.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana.

About 100 Tons Teakwood Boards and scantlings of various length and sizes.

Also 6 Tons of Tongued and Grooved Board 4 by 1½ in size and very suitable for Boxing purposes.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo.

On TUESDAY the 19th day of January instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo the household furniture, &c., of L. Tomlinson, Esq., full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. The furniture will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. W. Minns, Refreshment and Billiard Room Proprietor.

1 Postillion Saddle complete and a pair of wallets with Flounces.

Few Articles of Furniture, such as round and pier tables, sideboard dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, easy and drawing room chairs, glass-door cupboard; books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dhurumsey Damodhar.

B
G—8 } 149 to 58—6 bales Grey Shirtings per S.S. Timor.
B

At 2 p. m.

1 English-built Double-seated Brougham.

1 Pair of Black Australian Horses.

A handsome self-driving new park phaeton, by E. Kesterton.

A handsome Sociable, by E. Kestarton.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and sons, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English-built Open-carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrydas Toolseedas the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo the Mortgagor the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of chawl situate thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar point, in the sub-district of Pholeshwur, containing by admeasurement three hou and eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 495, 496, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33, and bound d on the east by the property of Kavabhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furnitures, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware a handsome English-built Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c., at No 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furnitures, plated, glass and porcelainware, broughams, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. A. Fitzpatrick.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart. Price Rs. 400.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST FOR JANUARY 1875 NOW READY. Price Rs. 3.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Return TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

NOTICE.—WANTED a 4th CLERK for the Office of the ADEN ARSENAL on a monthly salary of Rs. (40) forty.

Apply to the Undersigned.

T. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay Grand Arsenal, 8th January 1875.

AZAVEDO AND CO.'S GIRGAUM LIVERY STABLE AND COMMISSION ROOMS, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

The Under-signed beg to announce to the public, that they have this day REMOVED to their new STABLE, opposite to the Parsee's Timber Depot, and that they have made a large addition of several good and strong horses to the number of their animals, and trust that the public desirous of obtaining powerful horses and nice carriages at a moderate rate will favour them with their patronage and support.

AZAVEDO & Co.,

Girgaum Breach Candy Road, 9th January 1875.

HOUSE DECORATIONS,
DRAWING-ROOMS, PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c.,
decorated in any style or design,
WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED.
FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS.
Apply to A. RAMPANA,
Care of SOUNDY & CO., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of TYABKHAN ALLIBHOY in the Firm hitherto carried on by us the Undersigned in Copartnership with him, under the Name, Style, and Firm of HEPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co. CEASED and DETERMINED on the 10th day of Bhaturvah Sood Sumvat year 1930 (21st September, 1873) and that the business of the said Firm of Hepjoola Allybhoy and Co. from the 1st day of Kartuck sood, Sumvat year 1931 (10th November, 1874) has been and will continue to be CARRIED on by the Undersigned under the Name and Firm of HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co

શેખ આદમ નુરદીન.

i.e. SHAIK ADUM NOORDIN.

આા હેપતુલા શાબેબાઈની સર્વ હક આા હબીજ

લા શાબેબાઈ એબેનીતા પરવથી.

i.e. HEPTOOLA SALAYBHOY by his Attorney
HABIBOOL SALAYBHOY.

હેપતુલા નુરદીન.

i.e. HEPTOOLA NOORDIN

આા મથુરાદશ રાંમદશ.

i.e. SHA MATHOORADASS RAMDASS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY OOMRIGUR, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, doth construct to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or Foras free hold New Salt Batty ground, together with the two several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses erected, built, and standing thereon admeasuring seven hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the north side of Bhiana Road leading to the Parel Road, and bounded on the north by the said Falkland Road, on the south by the property of Pestanjee Merwanjee Bhurucha, on the east by the property of Bulwantrai Gunesh and Jeevanjee Daroowala, and on the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee Mistree, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 80 and 81, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 13, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Merwanjee alias Dhunjeebhoy and his tenants, and are now occupied by his tenants. All persons having any claim whatsoever upon the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of Sale Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office No 12, Apollo Street, at his Office, No 12, Apollo Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; failing which, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUPEES 5 REWARD, lost on the Sea walk between Colaba and Church Gate Station a Meerschaum Cigarette Holder. Apply to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES, now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

REQUIRED the Services of a good Mathematical TEACHER willing to accompany a GENTLEMAN to the Mofussil. Address DELTA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite new. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

WANTED.

PRESS READER (CHIEF) WANTED.
Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED, for Six Months, a SURVEYOR and LEVELLER accustomed to Roadwork. A good man would have a prospect of permanent employment. Apply with testimonials and stating salary required, to

Executive Engineer, Akola, West Berar.

TALBOT HAMILTON,
Executive Engineer, West Berar Division.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, have REMOVED their OFFICES to No. 1, Hummum Street.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—WRITTEN TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 10th January, for the PURCHASE of One Horizontal high pressure Steam ENGINE, with 2 Boilers complete. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Engineer of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

A CATECHISM in English and easy Hindustance Balbodh character, on the musketry instruction of Native Troops, Cavalry and Infantry armed with the Snider and M. L. Enfield Rifle; will be published as soon after the issue of the amended regulations as possible, and will include all the alterations.

For copies and further particulars apply by letter to the Undersigned.

L. H. SISTHORPE, Major,
8th Bombay Native Infantry.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the Estate of the late Colonel T. JAMES, C.B., Controller Military Accounts, Calcutta, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, before 30th January 1875, after which date no claims will be attended to.

ARTHUR ELDESTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Officers' Quarters, Alipore, Calcutta, 28th Dec. 1874.

NOTICE.—The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER DEESA and ABOO will receive TENDERS on or before the 20th instant for the SUPPLY of the following MATERIAL, delivered free of charge at the Grant Road station:—

About 550 Cubic feet of 1st class Teakwood Scantlings.
Do. 50 00 Running feet 3 Teakwood Battens 2" by 1".
Do. 800 superficial feet Teakwood Planking 6" by 1" to required length.
Do. 109 Cubic feet Babool Rafters 2½" by 1½" hexagonal lengths.

W. T. BOWARD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo Division.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for supply of the following, viz.:—

100 tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK PLANKING Boards 8 ft. 6in and upwards in length, by 9 inches wide by 1 inch thick.

150 tons best CALICUT BEITEAK BOARDS 8 ft. 6in long by 6 to 12 inches wide by 2in thick.

50 tons of do. do. 8 ft. 9in long by 6 at 12 inches wide by 2in thick.

To be delivered within 3 months from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Boards to be of best quality, sawn exact to sizes from well Seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Boards" and which must specify the rate per cent of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 13th January next after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 18th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

ABOLITION OF CARTING IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to perform the delivery service for Goods brought, by this Railway, into Bombay or Byculla.

2. Consignees must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the Stations and Siding; and a wharfage charge of Four Annas per mound per day, or part of a day, will be made, if the Goods are not removed within 24 hours after arrival.

3. The Terminal and Cartage charges, that are now levied for Bombay and Byculla, will not be made after the end of this month; but in lieu thereof, the following Terminal charges will, on and after the 1st of February next, until further notice, be added to the already raised Mileage rates and Up-Country Terminals, for all Goods consigned to, or despatched from, the Stations or Sidings used by the Company, from time to time, in Bombay or at Byculla, viz:—

Cotton		Rs. 2	7 1 per Ton
Firewood		„ 1	11 0 „
Grass (green) and Hay		„ 0	11 0 „
Grain		„ 0	11 0 „
Coal		„ 1	4 3 „
Salt		„ 0	13 6 „
Special Class Goods		„ 1	11 0 „
First class Goods		„ 1	6 3 „
Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Class Goods		„ 2	10 6 „
For all Goods which the Company do not undertake either to load or unload, except those that are specially mentioned above		„ 1	2 0 „

The charge for all Goods which are carried at Special rates in which it is announced that the delivery service in Bombay or at Byculla is performed by the Company, will be reduced by eleven annas and six pies per Ton.

4. The Up-Country Terminal upon Cotton will, from the same date, until further notice, be fixed at Twelve Annas and Five pies per Ton, which amount will be added to the Bombay Terminal charge quoted above, and the advertised Mileage rates.

5. The work of loading or unloading will still be performed by the Company for all Goods, upon which the charges include those services.

6. Cot on will not be consigned to Byculla.

Grain and Seed will not be consigned to, or from, Byculla in quantities of more than one Ton.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay; 4th January 1875.

NOTICE.—With reference to the advertisement appeared in the *Times of India* of the 28th November last, in a Suit No. 626 of 1863, wherein one Eduljee Nusserwanjee is the Plaintiff, and one Thomas Thompson, George Buttanshaw Taylor, Esquire, sheriff of Bombay, proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY the 14th day of January 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by virtue of a Decretal order made in this suit will take by Public Auction at the Office of the said sheriff, the immoveable property of the above-named Nanabhoy Lane in the Fort, more particularly described in the said advertisement. The public are hereby informed that the house in question is the property of my grand-father the late Fakirjee Merwanjee Cooper, and I have a Joint share with the defendant Dorjee Fackerjee; the auction is premature and therefore by no means not to purchase or deal with the said property, and after this intimation if any person or persons purchases the same, he or they will do so at his or their peril and risk.—Dated this 17th day December 1874.

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE COOPER.

NOTICE SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1875, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT, specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Tenders to be Superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many Complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender, Samples of the principal Stores for which he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound.

The names of the manufacturers of each sample must be mentioned, which must be equal to the Government Samples, otherwise the Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O. B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office Bombay, 18th Decem er 1874.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and, the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Nabob's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations:—

WHITE SEAL, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen	Rs. 156
YELLOW SEAL, ditto ditto	„ 195
VINO DE PASTO, ditto ditto	„ 195

or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.

VINO FINO, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen	Rs. 234
VINO PURO, ditto ditto	„ 260

or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

AT ENGLISH PRICES FOR CASH.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

	Rs. a.
Morning or Visiting Coats. Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats, for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to close fitting garments, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above materials	9 0
A "NEW MATERIAL" Velveteen Whip Cord will }	18 0
ture Spear Grass or Thorns, Riding Trousers or }	
Breeches	
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Boards" and which must specify the rate per oad of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 13th January next after which hour no tender will be received.	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Drab Canvas	6 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing.	
Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trousers or Breeches	14 0

"A SPECIALITY."

Shetland Spuns. The latest and most suitable Woollen material yet introduced for Indian wear, made to our order, in plain Colors, Sac Coat

	15 0
Chesterfield Coat, for Evening wear to cover Dress Suit	30 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8
Dress Suits, made from the best West of England Cloths	75 0
Extra Super-lined throughout with rich Silk Serge well finished	85 0
White Dress Vests, for special wear	7 0
Office Suits, for General Wear. *Our Special Trial Pocket* in Thirty Shades of Colour	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Drab	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color	35 0

Trowsers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH JANUARY 1875.

THE excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market was kept up yesterday, the day's sales being again 25,000 bales with an advance of 1/16d. to ⅛d. in spot prices and 3/16d. to 1/4d. in arrivals.

This morning's market, however, notwithstanding very light receipts at the American ports again opened quieter, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 24,000, futures in New York being ¼ cent per lb. lower. The following are the American figures to date :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Thursday's receipts..... ..	7,000	12,000	18,000
„ Exports to U. K.	13,000	4,000	18,000
Six day's receipts.....	65,000	116,000	105,000
„ Exports to U. K.	41,000	51,000	63,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,187,000	2,049,000	1,843,000
„ Exports to U. K.	824,000	666,000	636,000

Yesterday's receipts are the smallest since 29th September, and bring down the excess in the total over last season to 138,000 bales. It is all the more significant therefore to find the Liverpool market quietening down as it has done, and it lends greater weight to the reports that the present reduced scale of receipts is due mainly to exceptional causes, such as difficulties of transport. A pause in the excitement might have been looked for before long under any circumstances, as the sales could not go on at 25,000 bales a day for any length of time, but had the short receipts been regarded in Liverpool as a reliable indication of a proportionately small crop, the reaction would have been longer in coming. One main feature, which we have frequently drawn attention to of late as likely to have a restraining influence on prices, is still very prominent, viz. the large proportion of the Crop which is being sent to Liverpool. So long as this continues, supplies must be ahead of the demand, and even with the prospect of a falling off later on, values would be difficult to advance, unless speculation on a very large scale intervened.

Coffee is reported flat and drooping, and if Reuter's quotations are correct, a fall of 4s. per cwt has taken place in Mid Plantation Ceylon. Seeds and cocoanut oil continue unaltered. The weekly prices for metals show a fall of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and 5s. per cwt in Spelter.

Yesterday's Bank of England return, as was generally expected, was extremely favorable and the rate of discount has been reduced one per cent. An idea was entertained in some quarters here that we might see a fall of two per cent., and if the fluctuations in Consols are to be accepted as a guide, similar views were probably held in London, as after the reduction was known yesterday to quotation was ½ lower. This morning however the rate again comes 92½ and in all probability we shall find that a fall to 4 per cent. has only been postponed. French Rentes have declined to 109. Bar Silver is still at 57½d per oz.

STERLING Exchange has fluctuated materially to-day without much apparent cause. In the morning, business opened with great firmness, the banks being apparently much more anxious to sell than buy, and 3 months' sight Document bills were sold at 1s. 10-13/16d. In the afternoon a decided reaction was apparent, Document bills being placed at 1s. 10 21,32; while banks which had sold freely in the forenoon at 1s. 10-27,32 for 6 months' sight declined to go[illegible] 13,16. A decline in Calcutta is assigned as partly a reason for the change in the position, but although not known ontside, there is evidently some more important cause for such a decided alteration, and it remains to be seen how far the inaction is likely to work. For one thing it is evident that the advance in Cotton at home, so far from bringing more bills into the market has had quite an opposite effect, the greater rise here having prevented buyers from operating, while on the other hand a fair business has been done in Piece Goods inducing an increased demand for remittance. It is difficult to quote closing rates exactly, but the following are as near as can

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Paid up.	Div.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	Rs.	Rupees.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.c. Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.c. Do of Bombay New ...	740
10,000	500	all	12p.c. Do 2nd Res. Issue	737½
5,25[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.c. Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.c. Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2 1[illegible]	all	Nil Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct. Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	15	5 p.ct. National Bank of India.	114
60,000	250	2[illegible]	12 do Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,5[illegible]	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,10[illegible]	60 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	80	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	690
250	1,000	all	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
1,000	1,000	1,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellasis	750
2[illegible]	5[illegible]	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New)	520 xd
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	5[illegible]	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,4[illegible]	25	all	6[illegible] p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
400	1,500	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company	700
250[illegible]	250	all	...	Cocomada Press Co.....	160
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	200	all	Nil	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	4,0[illegible]
300	2,000	2,00[illegible]	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	375
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1,250	...	1,40[illegible]	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
3,125	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	455
600	2,000	5000	...	Nizal Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,750
120	...	1,50[illegible]	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
200	1,[illegible]	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	425
100	1,000	75[illegible]	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	8[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

*For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,675
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,200
20[illegible]	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanigur M. & P. Co	2,0[illegible]
1[illegible]	1,000	all	1[illegible]	Bombay United	1,325
1,600	150	1[illegible]	10*	Broach Mills	245
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,400	2,0[illegible]	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,650
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,195
1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	all	112½	Jewaji Eadera	1,465
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,250
750	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,290
.....	...	80	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,440
.....	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,280
1,050	1,000	1[illegible]	22 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,385
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	830
60[illegible]	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,0[illegible]	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning..	1,400
500	1,000	2[illegible]	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 4¼ shares	410

* For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.....	1,275
7,500	150	all	...	Esser Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,200
6,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	305

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	10 8 4 5	...	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	242
.....	£2[illegible]	3 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£2[illegible]	6 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1[illegible]	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10[illegible]	1,[illegible]	...	G. B. & C. I. Railway C.	1,810
.....	£18	10 4 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Div. on		
.....	75	191	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb.	Oriental Peninsula.....	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 2nd January 1875.

	Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,06,946	13	0
Merchandise		3,86,242	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....		1,049	0	0
Earth Trains		612	8	0
	Total Rs.....	4,94,850	5	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles .....Total Rs..... 4,01,622 10 6

Increase Rs..... 93,217 10 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FUTHE SALEM, 618 tons, Captain J E Winckler, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE HAITH FUTHE ISSILAM, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE S S PILOT, 141 tons, Captain W Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and Mr Gerson and twenty deck passengers.

THE SHIP BIANCA, 1,444 tons, Captain J Stannus, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta (December 5th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,888 tons, Captain L R Jewett, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (September 3rd), with a cargo of 2,667 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HANNAH LAW, 1,299 tons, Captain James Dawson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (September 9th), with a cargo of 1,805 tons coals. She spoke the ship Lord Clyde, and the vessel is consigned to Messrs Lawrance & Co.

THE SHIP HINDOSTAN, 830 tons, Captain M O'Brien, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Moulmein (December 10th), with a cargo of timber, and Mr W Law, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jemal Abadin.

THE B I S N Co's s s KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain Scott, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Katawar Coast and Kurrachee (January 4th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Captain Grierson, Mr B Flinch, Mr T R McLallan, and Mr J H Beyne. For P. Gulf.—Mr Manuckjee Jemsetjee. For different ports.—Thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kurrachee (s).....	Scott	Kurrachee, Jan. 4.
	Hindostan (s).....	O'Brien	Moulmein, Dec. 10.
	Clydesdale	Jewett	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
	Hannah Law	Dawson.....	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Bianca	S	Calcutta, Dec. 5.
8	Scotia (s)	Duncan.....	Mauritius, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Amaranth	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pilox (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Futhe Salem, Winckler, to Coast and Calcutta.
Haite Futhe Issilam, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Colombo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
4	Thales (s).....	Young	Hong-Kong, Dec. 17.
	Queen of Australia	Dowling.....	Rio Janeiro, Oct. 16.
	Sarah Bignett	Burwell	Liverpool, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
4	Malda (s).....	.....	.....
	Brechin Castle	.....	.....
	Morning Star.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.		
4	Himalaya.....	Calcutta and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 334 barrels alum, Motichund Purbhoodass.
Alliance s, 134 barrels alum, Mawjee Godoo ; 80 cases soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 67 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 20 cases champagne, Cuttler, Palmer and Co ; 151 cases paper, H. Cassin and Co ; 75 cases window glass, Hassonally Lalimeya. Guy Mannering s, 2 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ilala s, 90 bundles tar, and bills and bolts, Ahmedbhoy Hubjee.
White Adder, 25 cases brandy, W. Watson and Co.
Kashgar s, 3 cases cochineal, Ghullabhoy Hawjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Nizam s, 3 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 7 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass ; 500 cwts gall, Poonja Purwaz.
Palmyra s, 96 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Mudonjee ; 30 bales cotton, Vardhaman Takersee.
Hannah Hasrhgeer s, 300 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 cwts oair yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Bhurgee ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurjee ; 5 bales cotton, Cassim Mitchell and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3 bales skins, H. M. Rajee ; 96 bales cotton, H. Dewjee and Co ; 5 bales cotton, H. Balljee.
Hamadan s, 71[illegible] bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.
Hecate s, 900 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 650 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co ; 90 bales Cotton, Vithuldass Carjee ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Nyanza s, 1[illegible] bales cotton, Wallace and Co., 175 bales cotton, Jessa Nuckjee ; 102 bales cotton, Narraodass Rajaram and Co., 127 bales cotton, Gocouldass Heerjee ; 150 bales cotton, E. Arbuckles.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 8 bales hides H. S. H. Abdoola ; 1,300 bags red wool, Maria Tapun ; 134 cases oilmanum, Mooljeebhoy Jowraj ; 60 boxes bloodstone, and 1 box cowhage, R. Mahomed ; 76 casks aloes scootra, H. Jumal

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s, bale cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s, 10 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 1,200 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Australis s, 500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,763 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Walkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s, 162 cwts dry ginger, M. R Sheerajee ; 7 chests tea, H J Abraham ; 10 bags long pepper, M M Misree ; 25 cases pepper, C Tyebally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower s, 79 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee.
Kashgar s, 8cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Mcgrally Nuthoo ; 77 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Joomabhoy Fuljee ; 12 cases elib-num, Allana Munjee ; 25 bags cloves, Jewraz Laljee ; 105 bags copliste, and 7 cwts sandlewood, S. N. Talatee ; 98 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 87 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 23½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham & Co ; 39 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Gulamhoossen's Sons & Co ; 58 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 12 packages khiamkaa, Triompjee Hemraz ; 2 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 cases peacock feather, R Mahomed ; 15 packages cloves and 15 packages byasbole, G H J Mahomed ; 25 packages red raisin, Jewanjee Nowrojee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 73 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomhanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 7.

Watson, Surg Major, Bengal 19th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
St John, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Cruickshank, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Bridgeway, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Holland, Colonel, Bombay Comm Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Hannah, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, to join, to Allahabad.

JANUARY 8.

Parr, Surg Major, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Grierson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Disbrough, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Bather, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, to Aden.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post office. Parcel Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Maiwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 AND
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, M iwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona the Deccan, Southern Mahrat-a Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 ; and for Scinde, Kattiwar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, ½ tolah 4 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce 4 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced representative Mr. H. Betts will leave for Kurrachee on the 11th instant.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of Menist's perfected Optics, and invites those who are not already suited to avail themselves of the present opportunity, his return to Bombay being quite uncertain.

Just Received.

MENIST'S NEW "ANTI-PRE-SURE" FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.

MENIST'S NEW "CONICAL" PANTESCOPIC SPECTACLES.

103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—January 3rd, at Deolalee, the wife of Captain Wetherall, Adjt. Depot Deolalee of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINCKLER—ANDING—December 28th, on Monday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Poona, by the Reverend D. O. Fox, G. Walker Winckler, Mysore State Railway, to Fanny Ruth Anding.—No cards.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

THE Chamber of Commerce will, we hope, soon find leisure to return to the discussion of the very important question touched upon by some of the speakers at the meeting the other day—the effect, namely, of the increase of local and municipal taxation in embarrassing the trade of the country. If Mr. Bythell's general statement, which we regret that he did not find it convenient to illustrate by one or two examples, can be supported by proof, and if it be the case that the extension of municipal government in India means simply the revival of the old system of transit duties on trade, the sooner municipalities are done away with the better for the country. There can be very little doubt that the liberty granted of late years by the Government of India to all sorts of people to levy local rates in addition to the Imperial taxes may be most grossly abused unless the Government keeps the strictest watch over the conduct of the new collectors of revenue. It is a mere delusion to assert that, by handing over a share of its power to raise revenue to local Governments, commissioners, and municipalities, the Supreme Government encourages the growth of free institutions. There can be no such thing as freedom where the executive nominates the legislative power of the country; and though, in one or two municipalities, the principle of allowing the taxpayers to elect representatives has been recognized to a certain extent, the municipal franchise is hampered by so many restrictions that this partial representation secures the control of the finances to but one class of the population. Generally speaking, the municipality in an up-country town means the collector or chief magistrate of the district. The effect, therefore, of the whole scheme of provincial and local taxation, in the development of which, some persons believe, lies the salvation of India, has been to vex the taxpayers with a multitude of tyrants instead of one, and to enable the Government of India, whenever it is appealed to for justice by oppressed ratepayers whose money has been arbitrarily taken away from them by some powerful officer of the State, to shrug its shoulders and say, "We pity you most sincerely, but we have no "responsibility in the matter; and, if we "were to interfere with the working of the "glorious decentralization scheme of 1870 "by giving you any relief, we should "interpose a fatal obstacle to the progress of free institutions in India." Cicero said that he did not know how one augur could look another in the face without laughing; and it would surprise us if one great Indian official could talk familiarly to another about free institutions in this country without putting his tongue in his cheek. There is too much reason to fear that the people themselves have begun to understand the meaningless character of the liberty of self-government professedly accorded them, and that they already look upon the scientific division of finance under the heads of imperial, provincial, local, and municipal, as merely an ingenious device for enabling various sets of officials to play into one another's hands, and to escape the responsibility of yearly additions to the burdens borne by the taxpayers.

The present Viceroy in Council has already shown signs of uneasiness at the growing dissatisfaction of the people with the financial results of local government, and it will be well if a strict and searching inquiry is instituted without delay into the incidence of local, as distinguished from imperial, taxation. From a paper laid before the Finance Committee by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee we learn that the amount of the Municipal Rates and Taxes alone, collected in the Bombay Presidency, increased from Rs. 17,31,975 in 1856-57 to as much as Rs. 50,42,005 in 1870-71. But a better estimate of the extent to which the whole system of local taxation has been carried in this Presidency may be gathered from the figures published in the latest Administration Report (for the year 1872-73), in which we are told that

The total revenue derived from local taxation outside the city of Bombay is.....	Rs. 90,29,305
Add Revenue of the Bombay Municipality.....	„ 30,48,331
	Rs. 1,20,77,636

If we take the population of the Presidency at 16 millions, this sum gives the startling average of 12 annas a head as the average incidence of local taxation alone. We are sure that no other part of India is victimized to such a degree as Bombay is; for, in a comparison drawn by Sir George Campbell, in his last report, between the rates of taxation in different provinces, Bombay, without reckoning the Presidency town, stood next in degree to the Punjab, in which province the average payment per head was reckoned at 8¼d. But everywhere the tendency exists to atone for the disinterested resolve of the Government of India not to enlarge the boundaries of Imperial taxation, by swelling the bulk of the budget of local finance. And it is certainly the case that a very large proportion of the local revenue is raised in a manner which demands the closest scrutiny.

Sir George Campbell tells us that "in the "Punjab no less than four-fifths of the municipal income is derived from octroi or town "duties. In the North-West Provinces also "these yield an abundant and elastic revenue. "In Bengal," he adds, with some bitterness, for he also would have liked to tap so productive a source of revenue as town duties, "the only taxes of any moment are "either a house-rate, or what is practically a "local property and income tax." On referring to a statement compiled by Mr. Elliott, Secretary to Government in the North-West Provinces, we obtain figures which confirm to some extent the opinion held by some of the Bombay merchants that the municipalities have overstepped the limits prescribed to them by the Supreme Government in the interest of the general trade of the country. For the octroi on piece goods and metals, which were specially exempted from municipal taxation by the resolution of the Government of India published in 1868, was raised by the Municipalities of the N. W. Provinces from Rs. 8,737 in 1870-71 to Rs. 1,35,016 in 1871-72; and nine-tenths of the remaining Municipal income was provided by town duties. Coming to our own Presidency, we find comparatively little ground for complaint in the city of Bombay itself, in which merchants are always jealously on the look-out to protect their own interests; and, though all town duties must put impediments in the way of trade, and though we think that the landlords of Bombay have to some extent unfairly relieved themselves of taxation by placing duties on articles which are necessaries of life to the poor, still the town duties levied in this island cannot be described as transit duties in disguise. In the District Municipalities, however, of this Presidency, Octroi, according to the figures in the Administration Report, supplies Rs. 11,96,821 out of Rs. 19,88,578, or very nearly two-thirds of the total revenue. These figures, too, only relate to the year 1872-73; and last year an act was passed which (Sect. 21) gives the municipalities power not merely to levy duties on all articles, without exception, brought within their limits for consumption, but also to "levy any "other tax, toll, or impost of special local ex-"pedience, or in accordance with special local "usages." We cannot be surprised at the alarm with which traders regard the possible exercise by up-country officials of Mr. Ashburner's type of the practically unrestrained licence to tax granted them by this Act. We are only sorry that Mr. Bythell, and other merchants who have a practical knowledge of the course of trade in the interior of India, did not take the subject up and make out a good case for the interference of Government, instead of contenting themselves with vague and general hints. We hope, however, that they will take another opportunity of going thoroughly into the matter, and meanwhile we offer this contribution of our own towards enlightening the public mind with regard to the present state of local taxation in India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THIS is what Henri de Rochefort Viscomte de Lucay writes in his *Lanterne*, now publishing in London, apropos deNana Sahib and the English—We translate literally :—"England exults !—Nana Sahib, the supreme chief of the great mutiny by which she nearly lost India, is at last captured : and, as twenty-four thousand pounds have to be paid for his head, the question is how to get enough revenge for the money. This Nana Sahib, brought up in Europe, cherished from his boyhood the hope of liberating his country from the stranger, and made excellent military studies in this view ; but the London journals, which never joke on such serious subjects as spices, cochineal and cubebs, describe him as a monster of iniquity, this sepoy who only aspired to free his native country without thinking of English commercial interests. The real truth is that Nana Sahib accomplished prodigies of courage, intelligence, and patriotism ; and every man of heart ought to salute with respect this man who did for India what we should think admirable if done for Lorraine and Alsace. It is not known what became of him after the insurrection ; and the catalogue of Tussaud's wax-works, where he is represented as gnashing his teeth, declares that he fled to the mountains where he died like a coward. This 'coward' fought alone against a hundred thousand of the best armed and selected troops of the United Kingdom, and during three years made the crown of Queen Victoria tremble on her head ! I once had the honour of being in this museum ; but, after my escape, my statue was taken away, as the proprietors were doubtful whether to place me among the crowned heads or in the chamber of horrors. I am sorry for it, because, if I did not feel flattered to be opposite Bazaine, I was proud to be near Nana Sahib ! HENRI ROCHEFORT."

IF the shade of Tom Moore is hovering over this world, and taking an interest in substellar affairs, it will be terribly disturbed by a criticism which has just been passed on the ballad, "The Ministrel Boy." Scoundorabad is enlightened by a paper called the *Deccan Times*. To it somebody ventured to send a little poem for the editor's criticism. That poem was "The Ministrel Boy." Here is the editor's criticism :—

"We have just received the following feeble production from the pen of a would-be poet. He styles it an Irish Melody, the idea evidently being taken from the charming Nigger Melodies of the Great American War songster, and with a refreshing confidence in his own abilities he asks us to look it over, and publish a critique on it."

The editor then quotes the ballad, (which we do not publish, as most of our readers must have made its acquaintance on a recent occasion in the Town Hall, when it was sung with matchless Hibernian feeling and enthusiasm), and thus proceeds :—

"It is not pleasant to have to dim the brightness of this rising star, but we cannot conscientiously pursue any other course:—

"The Minstrel Boy to war is gone,
"In the ranks of death you'll find him."

Shall we ?—We think not—Reckless, dare-devil fellows as we doubtless are, we should scarcely venture into such imminent peril in search of the corpse of an idiot boy. We use the expression "idiot boy" advisedly ; for who but a youth of weak mind would, having previously slung a *wild* harp behind him, apply the term, "Land of song" to a country which has been notably deficient in the production of musical genius, and in whose metropolis, a few months ago, a well-known Prima Donna was during the performance of "Il Trovatore" interrupted in the middle of the Miserere scene by loud groans and cries for the "Last rose of summer ;" an air which would never have been known to the musical world had it not been taken in hand, refined and improved upon by a second-rate Italian composer. Passing over the wonderful self-sufficiency with which he hints at the possibility of *the whole word* being interested either one way or the other in his potato field of an island, we come to the melancholy truism at the beginning of the second verse—

"The minstrel fell !"

Of course he fell !—Let any one of our readers sling behind him an ordinary sized harp, (either a tane or wild one,) and then try and run away, as the idiot boy probably did, and we don't mind laying him odds that he'll fall—

"But the foemans chain
"Could not bring his proud soul under :
Who said it could ? Who would ever suspect a foemans chain of either bringing a proud soul under, or of sullying a harp ?—But to proceed

"The harp he loved ne'er spoke again
"For he tore its chords asunder."

The meaning of these two lines is veiled in mystery. Does the writer mean that the idiot boy struck a chord on his instrument ? Or does he mean that ; having, like a modern prize-fighter strengthened his body at the expense of his intellect, he seized all the chords or strings of his harp, and by a gigantic muscular effort broke them ? We incline to the latter reading, and if this was all that he did, the first intelligent foeman who picked it up probably had it restrung at a trifling cost. But why say more ?"

Yes, indeed, why say more ? It was rather unkind of some desperate wag or other to betray the editor of the *Deccan Times* into such a merciless attack upon the "would-be poet" and his productions ; but now that it has occurred, there is no help for it, and the sensitive little warbler who sang so sweetly to the music of Erin's lyre must, like his own Peri, feel very dis consolate. We hope that nobody will send the *Deccan Times* "Romeo and Juliet" or "Hamlet" as his own production, or the consequences to the peace of Shakspeare's shade will be disastrous.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

THE chief news of the week is that Lord Napier of Magdala has been requested to continue as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India for another year. Numerous reasons have been assigned for this step, but I believe the most plausible one is that conflicting claims have been put forward for the great Military prize, and that it has been thought desirable to take additional twelve months to weigh them thoroughly. We know not what a day may bring forth, and how, therefore, can we possibly tell what three hundred and sixty-five days may produce ? No one has a word to say against the fitness of Sir Frederick Haines to succeed to the post now so well filled by Lord Napier, but we are still haunted in this enlightened country of ours by that old "Bogey" Precedent ; and it has yet to be discovered if so high a command as that which is held by the last named officer has ever been entrusted to so young a soldier as is Sir Frederick, while senior men have been applying for it. A day or two since I was at the United Service Club, and I saw a host of old gentlemen with as much vitality as an accumulation of years and the intense prevailing cold would permit them to enjoy, lamenting their inactivity and wondering how it could be possible that the authorities were blind to their merits. Then one of them would say "Have you heard how old so-and so is ?" "Why he is as tough as iron." "You mean "steel" wheezed out one who was at least a dozen years in advance of the poor invalid whose well being was a matter of anxiety to them all. When the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier was serving as second in command on the Coast of Syria, I happened to be up the Mediterranean at the time, and I recollect the bluff old sailor, who by the way always boasted of being a better soldier than he was a sailor, saying "I would have got through those operations in half the time if I had not been hampered by the old Admiral, who is seventy years of age, and ought to be at home." Well, fourteen years subsequently, I again met Sir Charles up the Baltic at the commencement of the Russian War, and the man who at fifty-six captured Sidon, and with a handful of men drove an Egyptian Army before him like a flock of sheep, had then reached the prescribed age of man—three score years and ten, and thought himself quite capable of directing the movements of the most powerful combined fleet (French and English) which the world could produce. He did nothing with his ships except to blaze away against the stone fortifications which were studded about the Aland Islands, and possibly to prevent reinforcements being sent to the garrisons besieged by the French troops. He would not listen to the advice tendered to him by the present Admiral Sir Henry Keppel who was then a smart young Captain to make a dash at Cronstadt, which had he done would inevitably have surrendered, as we had the mortification to find out when peace was concluded. Keppel and others, as I can testify, actually made use of the same words which Sir Charles had used in reference to his old Commander-in-Chief the late Admiral the Hon'ble Sir Robert Stopford. Men, as a rule, will never admit that they are growing old. I could adduce many instances amongst living Admirals and Generals to bear out the correctness of this statement, but I will refr

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

BARODA, 7TH JANUARY.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee has again put off his departure, but will certainly leave Baroda on Tuesday the 12th instant, having resolutely declined to resume office as Dewan of the Gaekwar.

No new Dewan has been appointed yet.

Mr. Shamboopursad Luxmilal, Joint Administrator of the Morvee State, has declined to accept office as settlement officer in the Baroda territory.

Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer has consequently been telegraphed to by the Bombay Government to continue to act as settlement officer until further notice.

Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas acts as chief magistrate in room of Mr. H. A. Wadya.

Mr. Makunrai Munirai acts as judge of the chief Civil Court, in room of Mr. B. M. Wagle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCE MINISTRY.

PARIS, 7TH JANUARY.

Marshal MacMahon has requested the Ministry provisionally to remain in office.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH JANUARY.

The s.s. Sunda with mails for Bombay left at one o'clock this morning.

The s.s. Mongolia left for Galle at 7 o'clock last night.

The Lord Strathnairn homeward-bound from Calcutta has stranded on the Goodwins, and is discharging her cargo.

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.

Fair Dhollera, 5d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 1⅛d. to 3/16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 94.

4½ do. do. ..... 95.

5½ do. do. ..... 101.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92⅞.

6 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 106½.

Bar Silver ..... 57½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes .....£ 9,750,000. Inc. £ 312,500.

Bills discounted .....£17,625,000. Dec. £3,500 000.

Bullion .....£22,062,500. Inc. £ 562,500.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Arrived—Amalia and Emblehope.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Clive.

THE BARODA INQUIRY.

MR. SOUTER arrived in Bombay yesterday evening from Baroda. His detectives and other attendants accompanied him. Their work at Baroda is now finished and they do not return there.

Lord Northbrook has telegraphed for Mr. Souter to proceed to Calcutta with all papers connected with the enquiry into the poisoning case at Baroda.

Mr. Souter accordingly proceeds to Calcutta by this day's mail train.

EUROPEAN TROOPS ORDERED TO BOMBAY.

THE pitching of tents on the general Parade Ground yesterday morning excited a good deal of curiosity in Bombay, and it soon became known that orders had been sent to Poona late on Thursday night for a wing of a European Infantry Regiment, and a battery of artillery (guns and horses), to be despatched without delay by special trains to Bombay.

In the evening the Head Quarters wing of the 7th Fusiliers arrived at Boree Bunder station, and marched to the Parade Ground, where an immense crowd of natives assembled round the camp. The battery of artillery was expected to arrive in the course of the night.

Speculation of course is busy with the cause of this movement of troops, which was so sudden that we understand the Fusiliers only received orders to march at half-past four yesterday morning. One rumour, is that the reinforcement of the garrison of Bombay has been made with a view to the approach of the Moburrum. If this opinion be correct, the Bombay Government is evidently determined to take time by the forelock, for it is still a month till the Moburrum begins, and all was so quiet yesterday that the 100 men of the 20th kept under arms, as is now usual on Fridays, were sent off duty at an earlier hour than usual. Certainly, if the troops had only been sent for to prevent the outbreak of fresh disturbances between Parsees and Mussulmans, there could have been no need for sending to Poona for them in such a violent hurry. There are other rumours about the state of affairs in Bombay which we do not think it advisable to repeat. Our own impression is that these troops have been brought down to Bombay as a precautionary measure, in case their services should be required elsewhere, possibly in Guzerat. We called attention a day or two ago to the fact that Ahmedabad is at present left without artillery; and perhaps the battery from Kirkee may be ordered to move on from Bombay in that direction.

MR. JOHN JARDINE, Registrar of the High Court, who had accompanied the Governor to Kattywar, yesterday returned to Bombay.

ON Tuesday night, last week, Coonoor was visited by a severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The Barracks at Wellington was struck; two men were knocked down, but not injured.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 4th January 1875 :—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar..... 2,159	1,305	1,265	1,280 13 4	27,53,800 0 0
Benares... 1,600	1,225	1,203	1,206 11 3	19,30,725 0 0

It is reported that the large body of Arabs that had assembled at Khamer, north of Saana, have dispersed at the approach of a body of Turkish Troops. The Arabs destroyed the Forts and houses at Khamer and made off to Amran, a mountainous district near that place.

IT was lately reported to the Nizam's Government that large veins of amethyst had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Bowenpali, and Mr. Lynch was sent to examine the locality. The *Madras Standard* now tells us that Mr. Lynch as only succeeded in finding some inferior specimens.

INTIMATION has been received by the authorities at the Post office that, owing to the Lombardy with the Southampton portion of the mails of the 10th December last, having been compelled to put back from stress of weather, the mails of that date would be forwarded by the next packet leaving Southampton on the 17th idem.

A news report from Aden, dated the 24th to 30th December, 1874, says :—The Yaffaees recently made a descent on the Foodhlee country which resulted in an engagement between the two tribes at Al Mear. The Yaffaees were defeated with a loss of twenty-two men and a good many were wounded. The Foodhlees had only one Arab killed and four wounded.

A SERIES of rain falls of unusual duration and extent of area have taken place in Northern India. They began in Rajputana and the Punjab on Friday night, travelled westward on Saturday, and reached Behar on Monday. The crops everywhere are excellent, and these heavy and timely showers, it is said, will ensure a spring harvest (*rabbi*) such as has not been reaped for many years.

H. M. S. VULTURE returned to Aden on the 19th December. While in the bay of Rasal Shurmah, ten war dhows belonging to the Nukeeb of Maculla and seven in the service of the Jemadar of Shuhur arrived and anchored on either side of the Vulture, both parties appealing to the commander to decide their claims to the above named bay. The Dhows of the Jemedar stood out to sea on the departure of the Vulture.

A COMPLETE account of the Ruling Families and Titular Nobility of Hindustan is, a contemporary tells us, now being prepared for the Press, by Major Henderson, late Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. This officer has had unequalled opportunities of obtaining the required information; and we may now look for a complete and correct *Almanac de Gotha* for India. Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay is associated with Major Henderson in the compilation of the materials collected.

WE are not aware whether or not the paragraph writer of the *Pioneer* is acquainted with the subject of the subjoined paragraph, but, if he is, we must certainly question his taste :—"Admiral Arthur Cumming, C. B., Commanding the Squadron on the Indian Station, is expected in Calcutta, on a visit to the Viceroy, in a few days. The Admiral merely comes, we understand, to gratify a sailor's longing for an occasional "spree" on shore, for which just now the capital offers abundant facilities."

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce took place on Tuesday afternoon when the report for the half-year ending 31st October last was, on the motion of the Chairman Mr. J. C. Murray, received. The conditional election of Messrs. N. J. Valetta and Co. as members of the Chamber was confirmed, and the cordial thanks of the Chamber given to the Committee for their services. The alteration of rule 7, as proposed by the Provisional Committee, and adopted at the meeting held on 5th September last, was confirmed.

THE Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cottonand Statistics for the Central Provinces and Behar reports the following exports of cotton, from Stations of the G. I. P. Railway, from the 1st October 1874 to the 2nd January 1875 :—Wurdha 6,540 full pressed bales and 4 dokras; Hinguughat 4,581 full pressed bales; Oomraoti, 9,284 pressed bales 1 dokra; Moortizapur, 464 dokras; Sheogaon 3,410 full pressed bales; Khamgaon, 11,604 full pressed bales; Godawara, 159 dokras; Hurda, 23 dokras; Khandwa, 77 dokras: making a total of 35,419 full pressed bales and 732 dokras.

THE *Englishman* says, of the hail storm on Tuesday last :—We saw no stones larger than moderate sized gooseberries, but we shall no no doubt hear of some as large as the proverbial pigeon's egg having fallen. What did fall were, at all events, heavy enough to do considerable damage to glass sky-lights, as the state of ours testifies; and they were shovelled up in pail fuls after the storm, which lasted ten minutes, was over. There was heavy rain and a great deal of thunder and lightning throughout the remainder of the afternoon. And the sudden fall in the temperature will doubtless add largely to the mortuary account of the week.

THE Cabool correspondent of the Lahore paper says, it is rumoured in Cabul that Khan Aka, of the Emak tribe, and father-in-law to Yakoob Khan, attacked Furrah with 3,000 sowars, and took it after three days' fighting, the Hakim of the place giving himself up when no one came to his assistance. His object in doing so was to take Meer Afzul Khan, father-in-law to the Amir of Cabul, prisoner, which he succeeded in doing, and he is now imprisoned in the Fort of Herat. The same writer states that Khan Aka, will not give up Meer Afzul Khan till the Amir of Cabul releases Yakoob Khan. He also says that Khan Aka has already left Furrah, and is advancing on Girishk, and that the Amir of Cabul since he has heard of the imprisonment of his father-in-law has visited Yakoob Khan frequently.

THE arrival of Admiral Ryder at Aden is thus referred to in the official *News Report* of the 20th to 23rd December :—H. M. S. Audacious, bearing the flag of vice Admiral Ryder, the newly appointed Commander in Chief on the China station arrived in the outer harbour on the 19th, and sailed for her destination on the 22nd December. The Admiral having signified his intention of paying an official visit to the Resident was received at the landing pier with the usual honours and salute. Admiral Ryder remained at the Residency during his stay at Aden. Considerable difficulty was experienced in coaling the Audacious owing to the heavy swell caused by the North-East monsoon. The flag ship took 600 tons of coal on board, when she drew 26 feet of water and consequently could not enter the inner harbour.

THE Inspector General of Prisons in Bengal is of opinion that ordinary hand-labour, in country prisons, cannot be made self-supporting. But he is of opinion that if machinery were introduced, prison labour might be made reproductive, and the community relieved of the expense of maintaining a criminal population. In industry, there is great room for improvement in prisons, not only without extra cost but at a saving of expense to the State, and without any relaxation of discipline. The large prisons might be converted into factories fitted with machinery to be worked by convict labour, by means of a tread-wheel, or steam power, or a combination of the two. The timber of the forests, the hides of cattle, the fibre *sun* and various other products of the country might all be used as raw materials, the working up of which would ultimately pay and thus the country would be benefitted, and the criminal classes educated industrially.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras entertained upwards of 220 gentlemen at breakfast in the Banqueting Hall on Monday morning. At a cross table near the top of the Hall, before the dais, Lord Hobart sat with the members of Council, the Heads of Departments, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Right Revd. Bishop Fennelly, the Venble Archdeacon Gorten, &c.; and the rest of the company occupied two tables placed along the east and west sides of the Hall. During breakfast the Governor's band played a selection of music in the gallery above the dais. The Hall, with its magnificent proportions, its marble-like columns, its richly decorated cornice, and its chandeliers, banners, and pictures, is not only the most regal-looking building of the kind in India, but compares favourably with the majority of Banqueting Halls in European palaces; and its beauty is seen to particular advantage when it is illumined by the morning sun, cooled by the morning breeze, and thronged with Officers in uniform.

WE learn that Dr. Hughes, who for some time officiated for the late Dr. Ward, and has been acting as Presidency Surgeon 2nd District and obstetric physician, J. J. Hospital, has been confirmed in the appointment. The appointment is an important one, and its duties are very onerous. Dr. Hughes has been for nearly two years connected off and on with it, and the experience that he has gained in that time renders him eminently qualified, indeed if not the best qualified, for the appointment. Midwifery is one of the few branches of Medical Art with which the practitioner, to be of any benefit to his patients, must be practically conversant. Book knowledge without experience is of little use at the bedside in Midwifery cases, and the medical man who has not yet acquired by practice that indispensable gift the "taches eruditis" is worse than useless; he is dangerous. In a large number of cases of Midwifery treated in the Obstetric ward J. J. Hospital, the Medical attendant has not time to refer to books or call in another professional man to assist him, for unless he understands the proper line of treatment to adopt, and has nerve and resolution to promptly carry it out, it will soon be too late to do anything and he will lose his patients. The incumbent of the appointment has also to deliver a certain number of lectures every session on the theory and practice of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

IT has been more than once reported, that the political differences, which sometime since broke out so furiously in some of the Southern States of the American Union, had been quite suppressed, and that a good and kindly understanding now existed among all parties. Of this heavenly state of matters the following lately reported little incident is a most convincing proof. The Republican Governor Kellogg has been so far reconciled to his democratic opponents, that for sometime back he has absolutely ventured to show himself in the streets without a strong military guard, and had even walked along a few of the Streets of New Orleans without being attacked by the party of the Democrats. Emboldened by this, he lately drove out in his carriage unescorted; on his return to the Municipal Palace he met Major Burke who saluted him, apparently in the most friendly and respectful manner. Kellogg immediately ordered his carriage to stop, and offered to shake hands with Burke. On this the latter instantly flourished a great dog whip, and attempted to beat the Governor "black and blue." On seeing this, the coachman lashed forward his horses, and Kellogg shot through the carriage window at his opponent, who nothing daunted returned the fire from a five shooter revolver. Neither of the combatants was wounded, and Burke was forth with arrested. Such is the amiable and pacific state of matters in New Orleans and the country around it.

THE *Morning Post* asks :—"Are we to keep standing still and looking idly on while Russia continues to push on to our very gates? Of the Russian intention to take Merv there can be no reasonable doubt. Whether we move or not the Russians will. And if we continue to allow them to be ever beforehand with us some day we shall be fatally at a disadvantage. We have three courses open to us: To do nothing, which would be suicidal; to say, 'You shall not occupy Merv,' which might lead to war; and to set about to establish ourselves to the best advantage strategically and politically, which would be common sense. The decision now rests with the Government. They have seen of late what our present influence in Affghanistan amounts to, namely, nothing. They know what the Russians expect at our hands with regard to Affghanistan. They can easily ascertain what the occupation of Merv would mean in several senses. They must be aware that civil war and anarchy may at any moment break out in the territories now governed by Shere Ali. They have learnt that the ruler of Beloochistan is tired with and sulky at our treatment of him, and that his dominions are a prey to anarchy. The influence of England in Affghanistan should be established by taking up a position either in or on the borders of that State. The Bolan Pass should be as open and secure to our troops as the valley of the Indus. Quetta in our possession, that pass would be closed to all others, and any advance on Cabul or the Khyber would be prevented. Affghanistan would be under our eye and control; we should be able to occupy Herat and Candahar at pleasure; and we could hold out a helping hand morally and physically to Persia. Why should we not do this? Russia is not affected in carrying out her policy, by what we may think or do, and we might well follow her example. The lords of India had need be bold. In an empire held by the sword the sword must be seen and firmly grasped. There are times when men must act as men, or cease to be considered as such, and such a time has arrived to us at last in India. There is, however, no necessity to be menacing. We have only to act with the dignity, prudence, and common sense, the due of a great Power, to meet the emergency."

THE *Daily Telegraph*, writing on the 15th ult., mentions its having received copious and very interesting letters from Mr. Stanley, dated Zanzibar, Nov. 12 and 15, in the first of which he describes the present aspect and condition of that East African port, and relates an important conversation upon the slave trade with Sultan Burghash. Our joint Commissioner makes many valuable observations upon the coast and river trade between Zanzibar and Africa, and points out how this may be largely and usefully developed. His writes also respecting the mission under Bishop Steere, and of the effects of the late disastrous hurricane upon the island. A second and yet more absorbing communication details all the preparations for the Expedition into the interior. In this Mr. Stanley depicts his negotiations with the carriers and attendants, his enlistment of all the "faithfuls," who have at various times accompanied Livingstone, Speke, Burton, Grant, and himself, and relates how these black veterans received his programme of the intended journey into the interior. He dwells upon the various features of his equipment, the character of the boats, apparatus, instruments, and gear with which he is about to march. He affirms that in the opinion of himself and those best acquainted with the subject, no expedition will ever have started for African exploration so thoroughly well provided as that which he is about to lead; and he speaks in terms of the liveliest confidence as to the results which, he hopes, under Providence, to obtain. He then expounds his plan of procedure, which is to start from Bagamoyo about the middle of November, with his 400 followers, advancing along the old road towards Unyanyembe, until he has thoroughly drilled this large party into good travelling order. He will then diverge from that route north-westwards, travelling through the unknown country of the Masai, which Livingstone desired so much to traverse. His chief aim for the Victoria Nyanza in the first place, in order to settle the problem whether there be one or many lakes in this vicinity, and he carries with him the boat, in sections, wherewith he intends to make an exhaustive navigation of the waters thereabouts. This done, he will visit King Mtesa, or Rumanika, south of Baker's country, and if Colonel Gordon has not already accomplished the task, he will thoroughly explore and circumnavigate the Albert Nyanza, endeavouring to set at rest, among other points, the connection of the great inland sea with Tanganyika and the south. The future, beyond this long march and extensive project, he leaves to circumstances as they may develope, but he expect that the earliest tidings of his expedition, after quitting the Unyanyembe road, will come to us via the Nile. He and his Europeans were quite well at the date of these letters, and full of spirits for the novel and exciting undertaking before them.

SOME time ago we commented upon the possibility of poisoning with diamond dust. We see that the same subject has been taken up by the *Daily Telegraph*, which says :—"Already by some learned authorities has the attempt been made to identify powdered diamond with the Italian "poudre de succession" so extensively used for the benefit of crowned heads, the nobility, and gentry, during the Middle Ages. Powdered diamond has also been mentioned as one of the seven poisons administered to Sir Thomas Overbury, and Benvenuto Cellini—whose achievements as a sculptor and goldsmith were only surpassed by his exploits as a liar—declares that while in prison the gaoler was instructed to give him powdered diamond in his food. The gaoler, however, being as big a knave as his prisoner, kept the diamond, as being a valuable article, and administered to him the cheaper ingredient of powdered glass, which proved less noxious to the patient. So Benvenuto escaped unpoisoned. It is probable that either powdered diamond or powdered glass would kill a person if taken internally, but simply by its mechanical action in irritating, and ultimately inflaming, the intestines. Cautiously given in minute doses, it might bring on lingering disease, the causes of which might be unknown to the doctor. Thus Balzac describes an ingenious villain slowly poisoning a person, whose fortune he was to inherit, by suspending every day, as he sat by his bedside, a copper sous-piece tied to a piece of string in the tisane taken by the patient. Every day the unhappy man in the bed took a little more verdigris into his system, and at last he died. It is clear, in any case, that the administration of pulverised diamond or powdered glass in large doses would usually defeat its own object, as the teeth and stomach of the patient would at once revolt against the gritty mess. An attempt to eat sand or Bath brick would be a very good apprenticeship towards swallowing diamond or glass in powder, which, from the nature of both substances, would never become impalpable. It is curious, finally, to reflect that powdered glass may be rendered either an instrument of the most accursed mischief or a beneficent and life saving agent. The West Indian monster, Hedger, who tortured his slaves to death, used to have the whips with which they were scourged rubbed with "mara buntera"—a mixture of pounded glass and the crushed bodies of wasps; and Voltaire, in his "Siecle de Louis XV." mentions as a proof of the dreadful animosity existing between the English and French after Fontenoy, that by either side accusations were made charging the surgeons with putting powdered glass on the bandages in which the wounded prisoners were swathed. On the other hand, powdered glass, mingled in sufficient quantity with gunpowder will render the compound wholly inexplosive. Were the amalgam set fire to, the fusing of the glass would neutralise the explosion of the villainous saltpetre."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OPENING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AT RAJCOTE BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THIS School, which was founded by, and erected at the cost of H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, K. C. S. I., was declared open by H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor at Bombay, at a ceremonial meeting held in the principal Hall of the new School building at Rajcote, on the evening of the 4th instant.

There were present at the ceremony, H. H. the Nawab (attended by his son Bapoo Meah), H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, H. H. the Raja of Bhownuggur, the Raj of Drangdra, the Raj of Vankaneer and other chiefs of classes 3rd and 4th, for whom chairs were placed on the right of H. E. the Governor, the left being occupied by European and Native gentlemen. The gallery was set apart for the exclusive accommodation of the Ladies of the Sation, almost all of whom were present on the occasion, and the pupils of the Rajcoomar.

On His Excellency's taking his seat, Mr. Peile, the Political Agent, delivered an able and appropriate address, sketching the progress Education has made in the Province during the last few years, which he described as contrasting very favorably with other parts of the country that were ahead of Kattywar in this respect. Mr. Peile noticed that about 25 years ago, only one English School existed, that gradually others were established, that in 1863 more interest in educating the people was evinced by the authorities, and that the crowning point is now being gained, that an educational establishment for the special benefit of the chiefs at present exists, and that he had the pleasure four years ago as the head of the educational establishment of the Presidency, of being present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Rajcoomar College, which he hopes and expects will accomplish the great and noble work for which it is intended, that the present building is for the accommodati n of scholars belonging to the middle classes, who of late have evinced a strong disposition to acquire a superior description of education, that he has no doubt the school will fulfil the object for which it is intended, and that the Province is much indebted to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur for providing the funds required for such a laudable and praiseworthy purpose. Mr. Peile then invited H. E. the Governor to declare the School open, and resumed his seat amidst loud applauses.

His Excellency the Governor rose and addressing the assembly remarking, that after what had been stated by the Political Agent, Mr. Peile, little was left for him to say. He would, however, congratulate the people for having had the benefits of a good and sound education within their own and children's reach, which was a great blessing, that he was happy to find such advantages were properly appreciated, and that the Chiefs in a very praiseworthy and liberal manner helped to contribute in Funds and influence the spread of knowledge not only within their own particular charges, as in this instance, but throughout the Province; that the several European and other officers in the employ of the agency have and will contribute towards the progress that is being made; and His Excellency would confidently say that the day was not far distant when the Province would contribute from its own Educational Establishments fit and properly qualified persons to assist the Chiefs in their duty of administration, and that great praise was due to H. H. the Nawab for the liberal contributions he has made to further progress by endowing the School, which was then declared open.

His Excellency's speech having been received with enthusiasm, the meeting broke up within half an hour.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The lighting of the rows of lamps put up in the principal roads in the Civil and City limits at Rajcote was commenced at about half past 8 o'clock on the evening of the 4th January, and was completed by 9 o'clock. Crowds of people were moving along the road, looking at the illumination, and expressing pleasure and delight at the sight. The rows of lights placed on the triumphal arches looked very pretty, especially the great arch in the Station Bazaar, on which were put up for the occasion flower plants of varieties. A man was placed hid among the shrubbery, who, when H. E. the Governor was passing, showered down a variety of flowers, as if they dropped from the clouds, which took His Excellency by surprise. The words "Welcome to the Governor," "Welcome Sir Philip Wodehouse," and other expressions of welcome in transparency on the arches looked very pretty, and added much to the credit of the management of Mr. Dhunjisha H., the Station Magistrate, who superintended all these arrangements.

There was a display of fireworks at 11 o'clock on the Maidan, opposite the New High School, which was witnessed by His Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen of the station. There were a variety of fireworks from the balloon to the bouncing rocket, and their get up was creditable to the pyrotechnicist. An immense crowd gathered to witness the display, and yet no accident of any kind occurred. The Police arrangements both in the Civil limits and the City were unexceptionable, which is highly creditable to the Fouzdar of both those localities.

THE DECCAN RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JANUARY 1875.

THE low and undulating ground facing a range of hills which adjoin the Cavalry lines at Chudderghaut assumed a very animated appearance on the morning of Saturday the 26th December, when the members of the Deccan Rifle Association assembled to measure their prowess in the field, with that trusty weapon which is equally useful in affording pleasure as well as in inflicting pain. The grounds were studded with numerous tents for the accommodation of members and the public; but the attendance of the latter was unfortunately rather meagre, owing partly to want of interest being felt in such amusements, and partly to the difficulty of access to the spot. The shooting which was fixed in the programme for the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, had to be extended to the 1st January, as owing to unforeseen delays and want of time to complete the matches, the order of the programme could not be strictly adhered to. The state of the weather throughout the entire meeting proved to be anything but favourable to accurate shooting, notwithstanding which, several excellent scores were made. The following are the results of the day's competition for *local* prizes only; the results of the contest in connection with the Northern India Rifle Association having yet to be decided at Allahabad.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1874.

MATCH I.—The Member's contest. Any Rifle. Nine shots at 300 yards in any position. One sighting-shot only. Free to all paid members. Fourth class Rifles allowed 3 points. Third class, 2 points. Second class, 1 point.

Result.

First Prize, Rs. 80, Mr. W. Marrett, marks 33.
Second Prize, Rs. 40, Mr. E. Elsworthy, marks 29.
Third Prize, Rs. 20, Mr. B. Phillips, marks 29.
Number of Competitors—16.

MATCH II.—The Minister's Prize—Second, third and fourth class rifles only. Nine shots at 600 yards. Any position. Two sighting shots. Entrance Rs 3. Third class rifles allowed 1 point, and 4th class, 3 points.

Result.

First Prize, Rs. 100, Mr. A. Smith, marks 31.
Second Prize, Rs. 75, Private Godding, 76th Regiment, marks 30.
Third Prize, Rs. 50, Private Glover (debarred being winner of two 1st Prizes), marks 30.
Third Prize, Rs. 50, Private Russ, 76th Regiment, marks 27.
Fourth Prize, Rs. 25, Mr. C. Dunlop (disqualified for light Trigger,) marks 27.
Fourth Prize, Rs. 25, Private Evans, 107th Regiment, marks 27.
Number of Competitors—46.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1874.

MATCH IV.—Mr. Wilkinson's Prize. Second, third, and fourth class rifles only. Third class rifles allowed 1 point; fourth class 3 points. Seven shots at 200 yards standing, and seven shots at 500 yards in any position. One sighting shot at each distance. Entrance Rs. 2.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 60, Mr. A. Smith, (debarred, being winner of two 1st prizes,) marks 47.
1st Prize, Rs. 60, Private Godding, 76th Regiment, marks 45.
2nd Prize, Rs. 40, Sergeant Forster, 76th Regiment, marks 44.
3rd Prize, Rs. 30, Lance-Corporal Gilbrand, 107th Regiment, marks 44.
4th Prize, Rs. 20, Private Evans, 107th Regiment, (disqualified for light Trigger,) marks 43.
4th Prize, Rs. 20, Sergeant Coerless, 76th Regiment, marks 43.
5th Prize, Rs. 10, Private Stevens, 76th Regiment, marks 42.
6th Prize, Rs. 10, Private Glover, 76th Regiment, (debarred, being winner of two 1st prizes,) marks 42.
6th Prize, Rs. 10, Private Hiske, 76th Regiment, marks 42
Number of competitors.—43.

MATCH V.—The Resident's Prize. Fourth class Rifles only. Seven shots at 400 yards. Any position. No restriction as regards ammunition. One sighting shot. Entrance Rs. 3.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Private Glover, 76th Regiment, marks 28.
2nd Prize, Rs. 60, Private, Illott 76th Regiment, marks 26.
3rd Prize, Rs. 35, Private Buttwell, 76th Regiment, marks 26.
4th Prize, Rs. 30, Serjeant Coerless, 76th Regiment, marks 25.
5th Prize, Rs. 15, Private Grey, 107th Regiment, marks 25.
Number of competitors—47.

MATCH VI.—The First Sportsman's Contest. Double barrel Rifles only. Six shots at 150 yards, and six shots at 200 yards. To be shot in pairs right and left, or left and right barrel alternately, and in any position. Competitors may enter twice but must use different weapons. 16 bore and larger counting as one description; 17 and smaller as the other. Competitors using two weapons can only take one prize. Target scoring and handicap of rifles according to special Bye-Law. No sighting shot allowed. Entrance Rs. 5 for each rifle.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 60, Mr. W. Marrett, (debarred, being winner of two 1st Prizes) marks 41.
1st Prize. Rs. 60, Captain Talbot, 76th Regiment, marks 35.
2nd Prize, Rs. 30, Mr. Wilkinson, marks 19.
Number of competitors—6.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER 1874.

MATCH VII.—The Minister's Second Prize. Second, Third, and Fourth class Rifles only. Third class allowed 1 point: fourth class 3 points. Seven shots at 200 yards, and seven shots at 600 yards. Any position. One sighting shot at each distance. Entrance Rs. 3.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Mr. W. Marrett, marks 46.
2nd Prize, Rs. 75, Mr. A. Smith, marks 46.
3rd Prize, Rs. 50, Private Beckett, 76th Regiment, marks 45
4th Prize, Rs. 25, Private Scrivens, 76th Regiment, marks 45.
Number of competitors—42.

FOURTH DAY, 30TH DECEMBER 1874.

MATCH X.—The Ladies' Prize. Seven shots at 400 yards with 4th class rifles. Seven shots at 500 yards with 2nd class rifles. Seven shots at 600 yards with 1st class rifles. Any position at each distance. One sighting-shot at each distance. Competitors may enter with one, two, or three rifles, but must make all their entrances before the first shot is fired in the competition, after which no entry can be received on any pretence whatever. A competitor may not take more than one prize, but if he qualifies for two, may take his choice. With 4th class rifle, Government ammunition only must be used. The ranges can be shot in any order—Entrance for nominees of Lady members free for one Rifle only. Rs. 5 per Rifle after the first. For members not nominated by a Lady Member, for each rifle Rs. 5.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Private Vaughan, 76th Regiment, marks 27.
2nd Prize, Rs. 75, Mr. A. Smith, marks 76.
3rd Prize, Rs 50, Mr. W. Marrett, marks 74.
4th Prize, Rs. 25, Sergt. Forster, 76th Regiment, (nominated by Mrs. Wilkinson) retired marks 49.
Number of competitors—15.

FIFTH DAY, 31ST DEC. 1874.

MATCH III.—(Deferred from 1st day.) The Ameer-i-Kubbeer's Prize. Fourth class rifles only. No restriction as regards ammunition. Seven shots at 500 yards, and seven at 600 yards. Any position. Two sighting shots at each distance. Entrance Rs. 3.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Private Glover, 76th Regiment, marks 46.
2nd Prize, Rs. 60, Private Butler, 76th Regiment, marks 45.
3rd Prize, Rs. 35, Private Scrivens, 76th Regiment, marks 44.
4th Prize, Rs. 30, Private Mitchell, 76th Regiment, marks 42.
5th Prize, Rs. 15, Corporal Sheridan, 76th Regiment, marks 41.
Number of competitors—41.

MATCH VIII.—The Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor's Prize. Second, third and fourth class rifles only. Seven shots at 300 yards, and seven at 600 yards Any position. One sighting shot at each distance. Entrance Rs. 3. Third class rifles allowed 2 points and fourth class 4 points.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Private Butler, 76th Regiment, marks 49.
2nd Prize, Rs. 70, Captain Good, 107th Regiment, marks 47.
3rd Prize, Rs. 30, Private Evans, 107th Regiment, marks 47.
4th Prize, Rs. 20, Mr. Wilkinson, marks 47.
Number of competitors—45.

MATCH IX.—The 'All Comers." Second, third and fourth class rifles only. Nine shots at 200 yards standing. One sighting shot. Entrance Rs. 1. Third class rifles allowed 1 point, fourth class 2 points.

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 50, Mr. A. Smith, (debarred, being winner of two 1st Prizes) marks 30.
1st Prize, Rs. 50, Corporal Kirk, 76th Regiment, marks 30.
2nd Prize, Rs. 40, Private Godding, 76th Regiment, marks 29.
3rd Prize, Rs. 30 Private Ward, 76th Regiment, marks 28.
4th Prize, Rs. 20, Private Gready, 76th Regiment, marks 28.
5th Prize, Rs. 10, Sergeant Coerless, 76th Regiment, marks 28.
Number of competitors—41.

Match XI.—Second sportsman's contest. Double barrel rifles of any bore. Target scoring and handicap according to special Bye-Law. Six shots at 100 yards, and six at 150 yards. To be shot in pairs right and left, or left and right alternately, and from the shoulder, standing. No sighting-shot. Rules for entering with two weapons same as in "First Sportsman's." Each entry for members Rs. 5

Result.

1st Prize, Rs. 60, Captain Talbot, 76th Regiment, marks 39.
2nd Prize, Rs. 30, Mr. W. Marrett, (debarred, being the winner of 2 First Prizes) marks 30.
2nd Prize, Rs. 30, Mr. Wilkinson, marks 27.
Number of competitors—9.

SIXTH DAY,—1ST JANUARY 1875.

Match XII.—The Civilian's Prize. Double barrel smooth bores only of any bore. Six shots at 70 yards, and six at 80 yards. To be shot in pairs right and left or left and right alternately, and from the shoulder, standing. No sighting-shot. Target scoring according to First and Second Sportsman's contest. Entrance members 1 rupee. Non-members 2 Rupees.

First Prize, Rs. 30, Mr. W. Marrett, marks 30.
Second Prize, Rs. 25, Mr. Phillips, marks 24.
Third Prize, Rs. 20, Mr. A. Smith, marks 24.
Fourth Prize, Rs. 15, Private Godding, 76th Regiment, marks 24.
Fifth Prize, Rs. 10, Mr. Heenan, marks 17.
Number of competitors—7.

THE "BLAKE" PRIZE.

Distances 200, 400, and 600 yards. Five shots at each distance. Position any.

Result.

First Prize, Rs. 25 and N.R.A. Silver Medal, Private Baines, 107th Regiment, marks 57.
Second Prize, Rs. 20, Private Butler, 76th Regiment, marks 54.
Third Prize, Rs. 15, Private Grey, 107th Regiment, marks 54.
Fourth Prize, Rs. 10, Private Buttwall, 76th Regiment, marks 53.
Fifth Prize, Rs. 10, Private Evans, 107th Regiment, marks 53.
Sixth Prize, Rs. 10, Color-Sergeant Clare, 107th Regiment, marks 51.
Seventh Prize, Rs. 10, Private Feahily, 107th Regiment, marks 50.
Number of competitors—41.

THE "CONSOLATION" PRIZE.

For all those competitors who have not won a prize during the meeting.

Distance—300 yards.
Number of shots 9. Position any.
1st Prize, Rs. 30, Mr. Dunlop, marks 31.
2nd Prize, Rs. 25, Private Taylor, 76th Regiment, marks 31.
3rd Prize, Rs. 20, Private Callaman, 107th Regiment, marks 30.
4th Prize, Rs. 15, Private Jemmett, 76th Regiment, marks 30.
5th Prize, Rs. 10, Private Woodlock, 76th Regiment, marks 30.
Number of competitors—19.

H. M.'s 76th Regiment, which was represented by twenty-six men, carried off *five* "first prizes," while H. M.'s 107th Regiment, which furnished fourteen competitors only, took *one* "first prize." Five "first prizes" fell to the lot of civilian competitors of whom there were six—although Poona sent but two representatives she carried away *three* "first prizes," a fact which speaks for itself.

BOMBAY.

THE HIGH COURT re-opens to-day after the Christmas vacation.

A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Luke Rivington at Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening, on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The presentation of Scholarships and Prizes to the Students of Grant Medical College will take place on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at half past 4 o'clock. The Honourable J Gibbs will preside. The public are requested to attend.

THEFT.—Two men and a lad, about 14 years of age, were brought up before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, on a charge of theft. His Worship, taking into consideration the boy's age, sent him to the Sassoon Reformatory, and sentenced the two men to six months' hard labour each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand by the Band of the 20th Regt. N.I. this evening :—

Mazurka.....	L'Hirondelle..... Keler Bela.
Quadrille	Hit and Miss ..... Herve.
Overture.....	Cheval de Bronze..... Auber.
Valse	Ausersten Tanze ..... Gung'l.
Comic Fantasia Evening about Town.....	Basquit.
Galop	Schlitten ..... Kuhner.

ILL-TREATING A CAT.—A Mrs. Elizabeth Edmistone applied, the other day, to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for a summons against a Mr. Henderson for having ill-treated and beaten her cat. The summons was granted, and the hearing of the case was fixed for to-day. The prosecutrix, however, failed to appear, and the defendant was consequently discharged.

A DISHONEST SHOEMAKER.

based upon assumptions which were to prove erroneous though they had been regarded as indubitable by His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. If your Excellency will kindly look over your Reports from your first return to Paris till now, and compare the opinions successively expressed by you on the prospects of France and her individual statesmen, as also upon our own policy with regard to France, you will, I believe, be all the more able to appreciate the difficulties in such a country and at such a moment of forming an opinion which admits of being uttered with that confidence which His Majesty has a right to expect in official documents of so grave a nature. If I share the impression that the Reports sent in by any of His Majesty's representatives are based upon erroneous suppositions, it is my official duty to call their attention to the fact and settle the question by entering into a calm and deliberate discussion with them in those instances in which the contingencies of the future have to be provided against, and, if no agreement can be effected, I am obliged to acquaint His Majesty's Envoys with the policy I advise His Majesty to pursue, and which no Envoy can be permitted to set aside while His Majesty the Emperor and King intrusts the direction of foreign politics to me. There is no department of the State in which united action is more indispensable than in foreign politics. Were an Envoy to deviate from the instructions given him by the Chancellor, this, in my opinion, would be fraught with as great danger as if a General in command of a Brigade were to act independently of the orders issued by his divisional commander. It is the knowledge and appreciation of this serious peril which renders it my duty to tell your Excellency that your confident possession of the readiness of any French Government to satisfy our pecuniary demands is regarded by me as very venturesome. By giving me an assurance to this effect in your Reports you are taking upon yourself a responsibility which no single individual ought to incur, and which, least of all, should be incurred in an official Report intended to serve as a basis for His Majesty's resolutions. I think it probable that the remaining instalments will be paid if M. Thiers remains in power, or if the Government is handed over to another person in a regular and legal way; but I am afraid that we should have to fight for our money if a revolution were to occur and result in giving the Republic a different class of leader. It is, therefore, in our interest to refrain from any step calculated to weaken the present Government. I admit that if one of the Monarchical Pretenders were to come in before the Indemnity is paid and the evacuation of the French territory complete, the case would assume a different aspect; but even such a change would be undesirable for us—we should then find ourselves courteously requested to help to nurse the Monarchical embryo, by not enforcing the Indemnity and the stipulations for Occupation with the same rigour we might have observed towards a Republic. We might, indeed, decline any such suggestions; but I fear that we could not well refuse without running the risk of causing other Cabinets, and among these some very friendly to us, to come forward and recommend the young French Monarchy to our tender consideration. Although Vienna statesmen are far too judicious to suppose that a Monarchical France is less dangerous to us than the temporary rule of some Republican fraction or other, still to profess such a view would supply them with too convenient a pretext for furthering purposes of their own for us to expect that the ill-humour they evince at our present position and acquisition of several milliards would not be vented under this mask. It is just possible that a very inconvenient grouping of the Powers might be the result of it, as they would begin by exercising a friendly pressure upon us with a view to deprive us of a portion of the advantages secured. Most probably some such attempt will be made under any circumstances at no distant future; but surely it cannot be our task to assist in the consolidation of France, and, by restoring Monarchy, make that country once more powerful and a desirable ally for our present friends. The continued hostility of France cannot but make us wish to see her weak, and we are acting disinterestedly in not resisting by main force the re-establishment of Monarchy until the terms of peace have been actually carried out. If we were deliberately so strengthen an enemy threatening war by contributing towards the establishment of Monarchy, if we were to help to place the resources of France in one Royal hand and make her Sovereign a desirable ally, we should certainly do well to keep such a policy from the knowledge of the German nation. Were what we had done to "doze out a just anger would seize the German nation, and possibly hand over to criminal punishment the responsible Minister directly hostile to his country. These considerations refer equally to another mistake your Excellency made, which has led you to draw erroneous conclusions. You fancy, and you have told His Majesty as much, that the temporary maintenance of Republican institutions in France is dangerous to the Monarchical institutions of Germany. Your Excellency could have hardly been disquieted by such an apprehension had not foreign affairs principally attracted your attention of late years. A prolonged stay in Germany would have enabled you to form a more correct opinion upon the subject. Your Excellency's last Report, indeed, alludes to the connexion existing between the French Democracy and southern Germany; but what you have noticed can be as little new to you as it is to us. Lengthy and most lamentable intelligence upon these topics has accumulated in all our home and foreign Archives for the last 40 years. The machinations of the French Democracy date from the revolution of July, and far from being confined to Southern Germany, extend, and this much more considerably, to Switzerland, Belgium, England, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Hungary, and, above all, Poland. The closeness of these relations has varied with the increasing or decreasing authority of France in Europe. No Monarchical Government of France, however energetically opposed to French Democracy, has ever scrupled to profit by Democratic connexions in Germany and other countries. It was the same thing over again; France put down Protestantism in her midst and encouraged it in Germany, just as the Most Christian King Louis XIV. had his own very intelligible reasons for being the warmest friend of the Turks. I am convinced that if God were ever to punish us with the horrors of a Republican anarchy, no Frenchman would ever hit upon the idea of helping us to recover the blessings of a Monarchical Government. It is a German peculiarity to take so very benevolent an interest in the fate of hostile neighbours. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor has the less inducement to indulge in this charitable weakness, as no attentive observer of current events can have failed to notice the growing ascendency of Conservative sentiments in this country since the *experimentum in corpore vili* presented by the Commune. Many of our advanced Liberals have become Moderates, many Moderates Conservatives, all alike being converted to the sense of their responsibility as citizens, and taking now-a-days an earnest interest in institutions they formerly opposed for some theoretical whim or other. Certainly I am too much of a philanthropist to wish that France should treat us to another act of the interesting drama of a Commune; but if she were to do so, she would only help to enlighten the German mind upon the benefits of Monarchical institutions, and make the Germans all the more devoted to the form of Government they enjoy. What we wish for ourselves is to be left alone by France; or if this cannot be, to prevent her securing allies against us. While she has no allies, France is not dangerous to us; and so long as the great Monarchies of Europe cling together, no republic can harm them. A French Republic will find it exceedingly difficult to secure allies against us. Such being my conviction, it is impossible for me to advise His Majesty to encourage the Monarchical party in France; the more so, as to strengthen the Legitimists would be to confer fresh power upon the Ultramontanes. In thus acquainting your Excellency with my views—I am sorry to say absolutely opposed to yours—I am certain that our differences will diminish if you will kindly attend to my request to examine and sift somewhat more closely your impressions on French and German politics before embodying them in your official Reports submitted to His Majesty, and possibly communicated to Parliament and other Cabinets as *pieces justificatives*. By complying with this recommendation, your Reports will likewise better agree with each other, thus enabling me to obtain a clearer idea of your views and to lay them in a more tangible form before His Majesty. For completeness' sake, I beg to add one more remark. In your Report of the 16th you observe that there is a rumour of direct relations between Gambetta and His Majesty's Government. If your Excellency will call to mind that the supreme direction of the German policy is in the hands of His Imperial Majesty, you will not fail to perceive that such assertion is an insult to our most gracious master. In case you deemed it to the public interest to embody such a statement in your Reports, you ought, in my opinion, to have proved the necessity there was for so doing, and, besides, have mentioned your source and the circles in which such insinuations are current. Your Excellency would no doubt think it improper if in an official Report, without officially mentioning my motive, I were to acquaint you with analogous rumours possibly current on the political connexion of the German Embassy at Paris. Very good authorities would have to be mentioned, and a very cogent official reason would have to be adduced before I should think myself justified in introducing allusions of this sort in an official communication.

"BISMARCK."

The following is a translation of No. 4, being a Rescript of Prince Bismarck's dated December 23, 1872:—

"I do not altogether agree with the purport of your Excellency's remarks respecting a communication of M. Thiers to the Commission of Thirty. The phrase, '*Le pays est sage, les partis ne le sont pas*,' in Parliamentary language briefly and courteously expresses a state of things occurring in all countries with Parliamentary institutions. As a rule, the nation, including the constituencies, takes a more patriotic view of politics than the leaders of organized parties in Parliament and the Press, the direction of political parties being but too frequently a prize awarded to those of the most advanced opin ions. A Government suspecting this state of things to have supervened is entitled to dissolve the Representative Body. A German statesman placed as is M. Thiers would, perhaps, have expressed himself differently. Still, I am of opinion that it is unfair towards M Thiers to regard his very pertinent and correct remark as commonplace, nor do I think what he said about the creation of a First Chamber is open to criticism. His words were, '*L'acte donne au Chef du Pouvoir Executif ne serait pas suffisant; le veritable remede serait l'institution de deux Chambres.*" Speaking to an audience familiar with the history of the National Assembly of 1789, he by these pregnant words so pointedly directed the Conservative majority of the Commission to what he wished to convey that the allusion to the use of a second Representative Body occurring in another part of his speech was hardly needed. I confess that his refusal to discuss the composition and privileges of the new Chamber until its establishment had been resolved upon betokens a reserve which I cannot but think natural under the circumstances. As your opinion of M. Thiers seems to me to be unjust, I deem it necessary to tell you in what mine differs, lest your Excellency be betrayed into a policy at variance with mine.

"BISMARCK."

"Receive, &c.,

No. 5 is a Rescript referring to two articles in the Paris *Gaulois* and *France*. The contents of this Rescript will be seen from No. 6, which I appene in full:—

"Berlin, June 18 1873.

"On the 2d instant I took the liberty of transmitting to your Excellency two cuttings from French papers. In both—one mentioning time and place—your Excellency is represented as having in conversation expressed the opinion that the German Government are indifferent to M. Thiers remaining in power. Your Excellency, in your reply of the 10th inst., is good enough to state that the said articles are entirely unfounded. I was pleased to receive this assurance, though I confess I did not expect it. After what your Excellency says, I think I may assume that you never in conversation uttered a remark which might be interpreted into the meaning given it in those articles. What your Excellency is reported to have said of the state of things in France and our interest in the same agrees so exactly with the tone of your Reports since last autumn as to force on me the conclusion that if your Excellency has never given expression to those views, your Excellency has managed to avoid all conversation on the subject. I may, therefore, assume that your views, which differ so widely from mine, have been vindicated only in your communications to His Majesty.

"Receive, &c.,

"BISMARCK."

No. 7 is a copy of No. 6. No. 8 blames the Ambassador for not complaining of the Pastoral Letters issued by the Bishops of Nancy, Angers, and Nimes. No. 9 repeats the censure contained in No. 8. No. 10 refers to the relations between the German Emperor and the German minor Sovereigns, and deserves to be given in full:—

"Berlin, January 21, 1874.

"I could not but be surprised by the contents of your Excellency's Report of the 6th instant referring to the right of the minor Sovereigns of the Empire to receive and accredit Envoys. In your Report of December 10, 1873, you ask whether you were to oppose the disposition of the French Government to reinstate their Legations at the minor Courts. My reply conveyed to you my astonishment at your requesting instructions upon a subject on which there is but one opinion in Germany. The last seven years of our policy must have convinced every German who is a friend to the Empire that, though the various German Governments are, under the Constitution of the realm, undoubtedly entitled to exercise diplomatic rights, we should still be much disappointed by their making an emphatic and demonstrative use of this privilege. Neither His Majesty the Emperor, to whom your Reports were submitted, nor I myself can conceive why your Excellency should think it necessary to answer those political considerations on the subject which have long been in the mouth of every patriot, and which made me wonder at your asking for instructions in your previous Report. Your Excellency would have thought it superfluous to submit this discursive statement had you kept yourself as fully informed of home politics as in my opinion is required for the effectual representation of this country abroad. Your explicit argument would have been unnecessary had you read my Rescript of the 23rd of December with that thorough appreciation of its contents which familiarity with domestic events must have taught you. Your Excellency would then have felt that all you had to say having for years been received into the political creed of the entire nation hardly required to be elaborately proved by you in a communication to the Foreign Office. The misunderstanding in your Excellency's Report of the 12th inst. was probably occasioned by your Excellency's Report of the 18th of December mistaking what you call the interests of the German Embassy at Paris for those of the German Empire, and treating the former in what you yourself represent as a *fait accompli*. Had your Excellency duly attended to the interests of the German Empire from the very first, as you say in your Report of the 12th was your intention, this would have saved me the trouble of entering into the question and of explaining to you its bearing. I cannot on this occasion repress the remark that I lack time and strength to continue the controversial correspondence forced upon me by your Excellency's peculiar mode of reporting for some time past. If my written intercourse with the other Ambassadors of His Majesty were to entail as much argumentation, my position or that of the Ambassadors would be practically untenable to enable me to conduct the business intrusted to me by His Majesty. All German agents abroad, including the very highest, must display a greater degree of compliance with instructions and a smaller degree of initiative and political fertility than your Excellency has lately displayed in your Reports and whole official department.

"Receive, &.,

"BISMARCK."

No. 11 Rescript blames the Ambassador for submitting a very incorrect copy of No. 10 to His Majesty when asking for His Majesty's intercession with the Chancellor. No. 12 repeats the arguments used in No. 10 in regard to the inclination of the French Government to appoint Legations to Munich and Dresden.

The next heading, No. 3, contains a list of those Rescripts and Reports which have unaccountably disappeared from the Archives of the Paris Embassy.

Commenting upon the documents divulged at the Arnim trial, the Berlin *National Zeitung*, a leading organ of the Liberal Party, says:—

"There never has been such a Blue-book published in any Constitutional State—this was more than the carefully selected and weeded collection of despatches generally submitted to Representative Assemblies under the dignified name of Diplomatic Papers; this was an authentic revelation of the leading aims and objects of the German Imperial policy. The country had reason to be proud of the disclosure. There was nothing in these documents which needed concealment; they only aimed at securing the maintenance of peace by the most legitimeents means, and, while expressing friendship towards friendly Powers, were yet too thoroughly German not to use plain language about the feelings entertained towards this country immediately after the war by some of the spectators of 1870. If was probable the jealousy and suspicions then felt, even by amicable nations, have since been dispelled by the patient and tenacious policy of this Government and nation. But should this not be case, the accidental publication of these secret despatches must remove the last lingering doubt as to the motives by which the action of the German Government is swayed. The French, more especially now, have the means supplied them of acquainting themselves with the calm, self-possessed, and disinterested reserve with which the relations between the two countries are treated by the Berlin Cabinet. It was a glorious fact that these despatches, which by enemies were excepted to betray secret schemes and plots, displayed nothing but the triple rmour a of German policy, truth, candour, and judgment."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1875.

A PHROHIBITIONIST ISLAND.—Ushant.

SPECIAL TRAINS.—Very long dresses.

£1 1s.—Of all men Doctors and Lawyers ought to take the most interest in the Fairy Queen—*La Reine des Fees*.

REFLECTION on a Placard.—"Chops and steaks on the shortest notice"—better still, on the gridiron.

TWO THINGS AT ONCE.—The Barber who shaves a Friend may be said at the same time to be scraping an acquaintance.

MYTHOLOGY AND FACT.—The River Pactolus flowed with Gold. The river Plate flows with gravy.

POPULAR ETYMOLOGY.—A Son of a Gun. The Woolwich Infant.

THE best Lubricator for Railway Carriage Wheels.—Train Oil.

THE Quadrature of the Circle.—Describe a Circle; and let it be a Ring of Swindlers. Square your Ring.

SANS-Culottes Cherche-Culottes.—Strong-minded Women of the "advanced" brigade.

SUITABLE Premises.—A great Teetotal gathering is expected to take place next Summer in Kew Gardens, in the new "Temperate House."

SELF-Evident.—It must have been a Cockney who said that St. Bees came from St. Tves.

WIT and Wisdom.—In the midst of joke we are in earnest.

A GOOD DIG.—If your Gardner turns out dishonest, call him the Knave of Spades. An unsafe card.

TRUE History of Whittington.—He was the first Magistrate of London who introduced the Cat for garotters.

RIDDLE FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—When is a cake like an invalid?
When it is Seedy.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.—If you wish to appear to advantage, make a speech at the Social Science Congress on behalf of Women's Rights. Everybody admires the Cheek of Beauty.

SCIENCE made Easy.—Go to a County ball, and mark how the little people are all attracted by the great people, if you wish to understand what magnatesm is.

WAITING for an Answer.—Has the Charity Organisation Society ever investigated a greater case of destitution than that of the lady who denied herself the common luxuries of life?

FORTUNATE MAN!—Snopping, whose domestic relations are not of the happiest character, says he only envies the Pope for one reason—he cannot have a Mother-in-law.

ANECDOTE OF A SAINT.—St. Olave had no children. The wits of the period greatly regretted this, as it deprived them of the opportunity of inquiring after the young Olave branches.

MIXING UP THINGS.—It was a very pardonable confusion of ideas in a Lady, who gave up much of her time and thought to dress and novel-reading, to say that she had been delighted with "the Princess of tulle."

WHEN La Fille de Madame Angot went to Spain and assumed the costume and manners of the country, what was her favourite dance?
Evidently the Fan d' Angot.

THE "Motherbank."—The Bank of England.

A FELLOW Feeling.—There is one Parliamentary measure, passed regularly every Session, which persons who are inclined to make free with their neighbours' property regard with considerable favour—the Appropriation Bill.

A HINT FROM THE GENTLEMEN.—Should Ladies continue to wear long evening dresses, it will become absolutely necessary to copy the plain adopted on railways, and display their notice, in conspicuous letters in our ball-rooms and drawing-rooms—"Beware of the Trains!"

THEIR NATURAL PROTECTORS.—Whatever changes may be made in the Municipal Government of London, it is well understood that the Commissioners of Sewers will continue to look after the interests of those industrious persons who depend upon Sewing Machines for their support.

SHOOTHSAYING FOR SAILORS.
AUGURY from fowls of air
Black to Tuscan gramurye dates.
Birds in February pair:
Now then, Skippers, choose your Mates.

HEIGHO!—Whether she took an overdose by mistake, or committed suicide, it is impossible at this distance of time to say, and, strangely enough, the Classical Dictionaries are altogether silent on the subject; but there cannot be a shadow of a doubt about it—Io died of potassium.

WHAT Every old Library Contains.—Plenty of dry "rot."

SMALL Talk for Society.—Sofas are said to have been invented by the Lollards. However, it appears that the Ottomans were beforehand with them.

"Do you Beat your Carpets?" You do. Very good: if it eases your nasty temper, continue to beat them; it's better than beating your wife.

WARNING TO THE NEWLY-MARRIED.

"Whoose plump tickle Partridge is 'oo?" "Oors!—Hubby's!!"

[Our Bachelor Friend in the Ulster coat, who overhears this fragment of dialogue as he awakes from his slumbers, is much interested to learn the kind of talk new-married folk indulge in when they think themselves unheard.

THE SWELL'S STORY.

Little Hornblow (of the W. K. T. Y. C., who had been to Norway in his Yacht). "Is blew a Hurricane. Ladies from the Sour-West! Sea mountains high! But, lashed to the Mast. I seized the helm, and Broached her to beautifully, and away she flew before the wind down the North Sea, and brought up here Last Night at Six Bells all standing!"

ACUTE CHINAMANIA.

May "Mamma! Mamma! Don't go on like this, pray!" Mamma (who has smashed a favourite pot). "What have I got left to Live for?"
May. "Haven't you got me, Mamma?"
Mamma. "you Child! you're not Unique!! There are Six of you—a Complete Set!!"

NURSERY RHYME FOR THE TIME.

PAT-A-CAKE, pat-a-cake,
Ma'am, if can;
If you want pastry,
There's no other plan.

You can't expect Cook
To make pastry, when she
Is working to pass
For an M. A. degree.

CHRONIC CHINAMANIA (INCURABLE).

Pale Enthusiast. "This is the Cream of my Collection, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is quite Unique. It was made by the Fallowbrook Pottery that was started in 1870. It took them Three Years to produce this Plate, their only one, and then—and then——"

Ruddy Philistine. "And then they shut up, I suppose?"
Pale Enthusiast. "Er—yes!"
Ruddy Philistine. "And I don't wonder!!"

FLOWERS OF THE FUTURE.

"THE *Nepenthes*, *Cephalotus*, *Pinguicula*, *Dionæa*, and other carnivorous plants, can also be fed on raw beef, on morsels of which they close, digesting them with the greatest facility."—*Recent Scientific Announcement.*

To the hothouse I hied me excited
To cull a fresh bouquet for May.
There were "over a hundred invited:"
She wanted "a beauty." Delighted,
I worked with my scissors away.

So I clipped off a fine *Dionœa*,
Took some fresh *Cephalotus* (it pricks),
A *Pinguicula*, then,—bright idea!
Some *Nepenthes*, a flower that Medea
Might have worn at a tea-fight on Styx!

And May, when she saw what I brought her,
Said, "O thanks! 'tis a beauty, indeed!"
We danced: just at supper I sought her,
And said, in the slang I had taught her,
"Suppose that we go down and feed?"

We went. She sat down: 'Tis no fable.
I left her, to fight for some fowl;
When her bouquet—May felt quite unable
To hold it—whisked on to the table,
And flew at the ham with a scowl!

She screamed—when the fierce *Cephalotus*
Made a rush for the *foie-gras* hard by.
A flash of the fearful truth smote us!
The *Nepenthes*, not seeming to note us,
Took a plate and went in for game pie!

Dionœa, so harmless in seeming
In a fowl fixed its fangs like a vice,
While *Pinguicula* (we were not dreaming),
With a tumbler of Moet's "dry creaming,"
Washed her vol-au-vent down in a trice;

Then went in at a *salmi* of rabbits;
When a *savant* (these things were his line)
Remarked "How each tendon to grab it is
Right nurture! But plants of these habits
Before they come out *ought to dine*."

So now, as a modest beginner—
To a passion for science I own—
Every day, though May calls me a sinner,
My new plants have a six o'clock dinner,
And when "out," let the supper alone!
—*Punch*.

NOTICES.

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DARK BROWN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.

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GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-12.

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BROWN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.

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MEDIUM BROWN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.

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GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.

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Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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With a New Coloured Map.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; 'J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....'Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoors.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....'Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....'Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen.
S. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	30	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	32	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 & 24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26	,,
PORT CARBONELL	24	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts. 23	,,
Do.	Qts. 45	,,
Do.	Magnums. 88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. 30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do.	Pts. 11	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	,, 14	,,
Do.	Margaux ,, 17	,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—
SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto ..... ,, 15 ,,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 21st August 1874.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs.	14 per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	,,	18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	22 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	26 ,, ,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	,,	15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,,	20 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	,,	25 ,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto ,, 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.		
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.		
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier	Rs. 6	8 per dozen.
Kronenbier		

in cases of 3 dozen each.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1st December 1874. Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

IN establishing a name as shippers of A 1 Brandies, Messrs. Bisquit Dubouche & Co. have sacrified some Thousands of Pounds sterling. They have accepted prices that have left them heavy loss. We have unmistakeably satisfied ourselves as to this, and in their interest now, as their Agents in India, we readily accede to their request to improve matters for them. We have therefore subjected their several qualities of Cognac to a fair test, comparing them with those of equally well known Brands, to which they are not one whit inferior, and have fixed the following as their retail prices, viz.:—

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* One Star, in barrel bottles.....Rs. 21 8 per doz.
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 doz. each.....Rs. 22 0 per case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each..Rs. 24 0 per case.
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*** Three Stars.....Rs. 27 0 per doz.
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior .....Rs. 38 0 per doz.

Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, and Traders will be liberally treated, we ask their support.

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SOLE AGENTS,
For Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
MARTELL & Co.

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LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

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